NEW YORK HERALD RUNDAY, NOVIMBER & 1970-TRIFLE SHEER,

#### THE POSTIFICAL ZODAVES.

Reception of the Papal Canadian Volunteers in New York.

Seemes at the Pier-The Mass at St. Peter's-Reminiscences of the Roman War-Father Quinn's Address on the Loss of the Pope's Temporal Power.

1 The Williams & Gulon steamship Idaho arrived the Battery yesterday morning at seven ck, having on board 210 Zouaves, who ed to this country after being disbanded by the Pope. In accordance with an arrangement already published in the Herallo Mr. Bernard Casterly, Superintendent of Emigration, placed a special steamer at the disposal of a number of gentleal steamer at the disposal of a number of gentle en, citizens of New York, who were formed into istee of Reception, to bring the Zouaves to hand. This committee, consisting of the fello atlemen, viz.:-Rev. William Quian, Rev. Father Parrell, Messrs. Haverty, McGee, O'Rorke, Rorke O'Shea, Sadier, Develin, McMasters, Kiely, Roberts embarked and boarded the Idaho a passing the Battery. They were aparted by Colonel M. le Chevaller Belle and four other gentlemen, who also forme a committee of reception to the Zouaves on octain of the inhabitants of Montreal, Canada. The steamer charge her passengers while anchored in the stream, but proceeded at once into dock, at the most of Canal street, pier 47. A number of the friends of the passengers were gathered on the dock, and as The vessel was being swung into position they gave three cheers for the safe arrival of their friends after pue of the most boisterous and eventful passages that have been placed on record for twenty-live years past; and the welcome accorded appeared the hearty inasmuch as their arrival disproved sertion made by one of the daily journals of York on Friday last, to the effect that the Idaho had been lost. Those on board took up the vivas and seemed as anxious to approach terra THE SCRNE ON THE DECK

of the Idaho was truly picturesque and exciting. The 210 Zouaves had gathered on the forecastle forming a square, while behind these the other Steerage passengers were standing apart, as though they had no intention of taking part with the

The uniform of the Zonaves consists of a grav short tunio, faced up with red braid, with a strip of Sliver lace sewed across the shoulder in the place of spaulettes, while on the under part of each sleeve swenty-five small round brass buttons are attached for ornamentation; the pantaloons are of the same material as the tunic, but made similar to those worn by the Turcos in the French army, being what they term "bagged breeches." These pantaloens fasten by a slip cord just below the knee, where they are met by a white leathern gaiter fitting close to the leg from the top of the boot, and are fastened at the sides by white ivery buttons. But the most peculiar feature of the dress hs the cesnture rouge, or red belt, which fastens the pantaloons around the waist. This belt is about three and a haif yards long, and in order for a Zouave to be equipped he must have the assistance of a comrade. The person requiring to complete his restume takes one end of the belt in his right hand, while the other end is held by another man, he then turns himself bodily round three times, or rather rolls himself not the belt, until he has bound himself thoroughly with it. Those with an ordinary sligge cap complete the Zouave's dress. They are becompanied from Rome by two chaplains, the Rev. Mr. Moreau, of Montreal, and Rev. Mr. Bicher, of the same district. The commander under whose charge they travel is

COLONEL M. CHRVALHER TAILLETTER,
who is also assusted by Colonel Hugh Murray.

These Zouaves are a fine, healthy locking, stalwart body of men, the greater portion of them being well aducated, and the whole, French and Irish, have a remarkably intelligent appearance. A Hegalo reporter was on board the Idaho at an early flour is the cetature rouge, or red belt, which fastens the

remarkably intelligent appearance. A HERALD reporter was on board the Idaho at an early feur pesterday morning and interviewed their commander, Colonel Tailletter, with reference to THEIR EXPERIENCE WHILE IN ROME.

He stated that on the 14th of September last they were in Rome assisting as guards of the Vatican, the Magazine and Porta de la Pere when the army of Italy approached the cupital and demanded its surrender, or, in default of surrender, that they had briders to commence the bombardment. Their offer of surrender was refused, and on the following morning a flerce bombardment was commenced and carried on for five days, at the end of that time a breach was defended at the cost of several of the Pope's army. During the slege the inhabitants of Rome acted in a strange and unaccountible manner towards the Zouaves. "In fact," he said, "the lower order of Italians in Rome, both men and women, treated the Papal Zouaves with great indignity, both before and after the capitaliano. Wherever a few Zouaves were found alone and apparently defenceless a crowd would gather around and load them with insulis; in some instances they would spit upon them; but, in proportion as the populace appeared to hate and pour contempt upon the Papal forces, on the other hand tion as the populace appeared to nate and pour contempt upon the Papai forces, on the other hand the officers of the Italian army treated them with suavity and consideration. The greater portion of the Papai Zouaves had highly respectable connec-tions and were supplied with means by their friends. uave regiment was composed of French, English, Irish and Canadis Swiss, French, English, Irish and Canadians. They received pay from the Papai government to the extent of two and a half cents a day, out of which they found blacking for their shoes, pipeclay for their galters and tobacco. Upon this pittance, with the more important remittances from friends, they were enabled to live as pleasantly as might be expected on rising at five, o'clock in the morning their first duty was to parade for an hour; after this attenditives service, and then return to parracks for break. duty was to parade for an hour; after this attend divine service, and then return to barracks for breakfast, which was served out at nine o'clock, and consisted of cofee, bread, meat and a vegetable soup. This, with a very small allowance for dunier at four o'clock, completed their eating each day. They were armed with Reminigton rifes and English and Belgian swords. Prior to their departure from Rome several battalions were collected flear La Fontaine de la Moise and were REVIEWED BY THE POPE.

from whom they received a benediction before leaving the city. The Pope also addressed them briefly, in which he assured them of the high consideration in which he held them; that though the Church had been subjected to a thousandfold trials she would come out in the end exaited and purified; and, speaking of the French army, his Holiness continued, 'How do we know that that which has be-fallen France is not a retribution from God for their

sinued, 'How do we know that that which has be-fallen rrance is not a retribution from God for their carelessness and implety and for withdrawing from Rome their quota to the support of the Church of Christ?' They were conveyed in filthy cattle trucks from Rome to the town of Leghorn, where they were subjected to an imprisonment of trucks from Rome to the town of Leghorn, where they were subjected to an imprisonment of hen days and placed on a ration of one and a haif cents a day to buy food, and each man had four pounds of straw given to him for a bed; this latter, at the end of their term of imprisonment, was reduced to dust, so that for the last two nights they slept upon the stone floor of their prison. They were sent to Liverpool in an Italian steamer (the Injus), experiencing a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay and a loss of one of the ship's crew. At Liverpool they were paraded before several of the English nobility, and reviewed by the Marquis of Bute and Lord Denhigh and others. These," said Colonel Tailletter, "are all the particulars I knew of."

LANDING AND PARADE OF THE ZOUAVES.

Colonel Tailletier, "are all the particulars I knew of."

LANDING AND PARADE OF THE ZOUAVES.

On arriving at Castle Garden yesterday morning they were met by a numerous crowd, who cheered them loudly as they formed in line, and marched in liles of five deep along the west side of Broadway. They were headed by their commander and the gentlemen forming the Committee of Reception, while the streets were crowded on both sides the whole distance between the Battery and Barclay street. These men have evidently been well drilled and disciplined, and as they marched along in quick time with the regularity of clockwork, it could be seen that they were in a better condition than what is ordinarily understood fer volunteers. On arriving AT 57. FERR'S CHURCH,

In Barclay street, Father Quinn stated that ewing to his saving to open a new church at Rochester today he was unable to be oresent. After a few brief sentences regarding their duty in their Saviour's cause and the final reward they would receive, he invited them to sing a hymn (Ane Marie Stella) and then go to breakfast. It was good to listen to them in their rendering of this hymn. Legaving the church ling good order they

MARCHED TO THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Where an excellent breakfast was prepared for them in the reception room, to which they did full junatice. After breakfast Rev. William Quinn addressed them that said:—Beloved fellow Christians and noble soldiers, the short time you have to spend in New York prevents our doing justice to you; but now that you have returned almost within reach of the embraces of your friends in your own country allow me to express to you, the welcome that the Catholics of New York prevents our doing justice to you; but now that you have returned almost within reach of the embraces of your friends in your own country allow me to express to you, the welcome that the Catholics of New York prevents our doing justice to you; but now that you have returned almost within reach of the embraces of your friends in your own of the prevents of the the pair of victor france; the flely at only in obedience to the request of the flely ather. For this we thank you; the Holy Father eners us to thank you; the Cathelle Church thanks

and blesses you. We now wish you God's speed and blesses you. We now wish you God's speed homewards.
Colonel Tailletfer followed, and in thanking the fishabitable of the city of New York for their kindness he said nothing would render him happy until the Pope was freed from his enemies.

Father O'Farrell next made an address, in French, saying that the small tribute thus paid to them enpussant was in recognition of their noble and chivalrous conduct. Colonel Beliefemile also made a short address, in French, stating that his heart was cheered with the reception odered them, and that he was certain that his compatriots would bear it in grateful and happy remembrance.

grateful and happy remembrance.
The Zouaves then marched to Twenty-seventh street, to the New Haven and Vermont Railroad, for Montreal, where an ovation is awaiting them by the inhabitants of that city.

#### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Services Te-Day.

Rev. C. C. Foot preaches at both services of the

Rev. G. H. Hepworth holds forth at the Church of Rev. A. Brown discourses at the Church of the

Dr. Wedekind enlightens the English Lutheran Church of St. James to-day. Rev. J. W. Pratt speaks at the Forty-second street

Rev. M. Richardson dilates at the New England

Rev. W. B. Hayden expounds on Swedenborg at Steinway Hall. Dr. Morgan philosophizes at St. Thomas' church John B. Gough temporises at the Morning Star

Redeemer's Sacrifice" before the Fifth Universalist Rev. J. M. Pullman dwells on a Scriptural text at

the Church of our Saviour. The Youths' Missionary Association of Spring street church will have a cheerful time this even

St. Alban's church, Forty-seventh street, has lately made extensive alterations and additions. which afford room to many more worshippers and enhance the appearance of the building both out-wardly and inwardly. An aisle has been added on the east side about twenty feet wide, the wa on the east side about twenty fect wide, the wall having been removed and iron pillars substituted for the support of the nave roof. This saise will accommodate comfortably about 170 more persons, and thus relieve the mave of the excessive crewd that usually fock to this church. The decorations are completed in harmony with the effective coloring of the old building. More windows have been introduced, taus rendering the church light and cheerful during the day, and new and handsome gas fixtures throughout. The altar has been redecerated with much gold and color, and the erasments on the table repurnished and new standard lights supplied. The church, as it now standard lights supplied. The church, as it now standard lights supplied. The church, as the new standard lights supplied, or commended the of the clergy, having all the conveniences of a comfortable dwelling—kitchen, servants' bedrooms, pantries, &c., and bedrooms and parlors for the rector and his assistants. This portion of the building is to remain unfinished until the future. The most of the funds have been subscribed to finish the structure as far as it goes—a not very easy matter for a parish church composed of so many parishemers of slender means and no rich and a large proportion of poor, and with no help worth speaking of from without. The celor decoration of the entire church was done by the well known ecclesiastical decorator, Mr. Louis H. Cohn, and the gas fixtures and new altar monuments were furnished by Messrs. Archer & Pancoast. Over the entrance arch to the court on the east side is a niche in which is pisced a statue of it. Alban, the proto-martyr of England, cut in stone, executed by Mr. Muller, the architectural sculptor. The church will be opened throughout on Sunday, at the usual hours; morning, afternoon and evening. having been removed and iron pillars substituted

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Your admirable article in last Monday's issue of es, &c., in Fifth avenue is one of the instructive and preservable kind, and is invaluable for future reference. A fair and candid, brief and conelse ascount of each church and its peculiar worsh is given, and if slight mistakes have crept in they de not in the least detract from the whole as an inde fatigable piece of labor on the part of the compiler

as you are, ne doubt, desirous to correct any errors, especially if they are of public importance, I would ask the favor to de so in that of Christ Church, and especially as the church has been sold.

Your reporter says, "This church, among other peculiarities, is supported exclusively by voluntary subscriptions." This is not the fact. The pews are rented, or to rent, except twelve, which are owned by individuals. The rental of the pews is nominally about \$12,000, really, say \$3,000, or, in other words, two-thirds of the pews have no tenants. When the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was carried out, the church was filled with one of the best congregations and every pew rented. As the rector progressed with ritualism the pecuniary affairs of the church retrograded, and from about three years ago the income has gradually failen of until the vestry could not meet the expenses, and a sale was effected. If it had been, as your reporter says, "substanting exclusively by the offerings which are taken up at the close of each service," it would have sunk before this, as the offerings alene do not amount to enough to pay the interest on the mortagers and the choir. I was not aware that "the sunk before this, as the offerings alone do not amount to enough to pay the interest on the mortages and the cheir. I was not aware that "the rector was compelled to upbraid his fluctuating flock with their parsimony," and hardly think he dare utter any expression of that kind from the altar, as no one knows better than he that he alone is to blame for the position the church is in. He introduced ritualism of the most objectionable type, and except about eight families all have left the church that wershipped there the first four or five years he was restor. His vagaries about priestly authority, real presence, red gowns, diminutive pulpit, bowing to a crees, processional hymns, contraternity eisters, &c., drove away all the really religious as well as the substantial portion of the congregation, leaving a few peor, weak brethren and sisters to keep up a show of churchmanship. Last April the rector got very sick, and no wonder, as preaching to empty pews is not conductve to health. A het shot from a churchman added considerably to the rector's distress, and his bodily infirmity had to be soothed by a year's leave of absence to travet in Europe, and \$10,000 besides—a remed by the one and this true—and it is a pity 'tis true—the church has

Europe, and \$10,000 ocsaides—a reinical by no invanished to take.

It is true—and it is a pity 'tis true—the church has been sold, and the rector is now on his way from Europe to give legal sanction to the sale. The second oldest parish in New York has been sarrticed on an altar bulk with resurrected lossils of the dark ages, and those who had all their lives worshipped within the walls of Christ church are wanderers, and have a religious home.

a christ church veteran. Father Benson and His Monks. NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1870.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In your issue of to-day, among other news, is the settee of Father Benson, of Oxford, leaving for this netice of father Benson, of Oxford, leaving for this country, accompanied with a number of "moniss" throthers "). In one of your editorials you say, "A Catholic priest is about to sail from Oxford," &c. It will certainly be read with pleasure by many of your subscribers that you have thus publicly given to a priest of the Church of England his proper title, and it is to be desired that other journalists might be equally accurate in their designations of those who are priests of one of the branches of the noly Catholic Church.

The Editorial Puff on Father Hecker.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
On last Sunday I was not a little surprised to notice another of these weak attempts to proveke religious centroversy in the columns of the New YORK HERALD. I thought the question had lone York Herald. I thought the question had long since been settled, and a spirit of Christian and brotherly love instituted in its stead. It is high time such religious enmity should be disregarded. Nevertheless, we are doemed to submit to periodical agitations. The "editorial puff" which "surprises" J. G. H. has had a more beneficial result than probably intended, owing to its being instrumental in placing before the "tens of thousands" of Catholic readers of the New York Herald the unchristian hatred and spirit of intelerance contained in his correspondence. J. G. H. is evidently one of the "late arrivals," suffering from a disease termed church diseatablishment, and, being a greenhorn of a very green aue, is yet ignorant of our glorieus American institutions, embracing every description of equality, religious being foremost ameng them. I feel sorry that the New York Herald, Patronized by every Christian denomination (even Celestials), and so liberal in its views en religious subjects, should be made the medium for the vague wanderings of a "prejudiced and vindictive spirit." Happity J. G. H. is neither the mouthpiece nor champion of Protestantism; he is now in the "New World" and must march with the age. If such an intolerance as that uttered corroded the minds of American Frotestants religious communities might weep for their future and our boasted institutions totter to their full "To sum up, methinks ints correspondent from the "Dismai Swamps" is desireus of enkinding a little religious warfare of his own, with the egotistical viewer dragging his obscure name into public print as the champion of Jersey Protestants. I deem it imprudent and unnecessary to attempt to defend a Church instituted by Christ himself, who will be always with it unto the end of time.

The Church of the Heavenly Rest. since been settled, and a spirit of Christian and

The Church of the Heavenly Rest. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Knowing that the HERALD always aims at accuracy, I wish to make a few corrections of the paragraph in Mor w paper to regard to the

Church of the Heavenly Rest. In the first place, the ing which is now in progress is only an extension, which will soon be completed. Your reporter remarks:—"Like Christ church, it is 'fligh' in its remarks:—'Take Christ church, it is 'High' in its doctrinal views, and its services are marked with a pomp and splendor that remind one very forcity of Rome'.—at of which is incorrect. We left Christ church on account of its ritualistic views, and we feel entirely satisfied with the Church of the Heavenly Rest. There is not one single form or ceremony which has not always been used in the Episcopal Church. The ministers have not so much as learned the rudeness of turning their backs upon the congregation. We haven chanting of the service, no bowing, no mass, no candles; indeed, we have nothing to warrant the assertion of your reporter that we are 'extremely high.' Then you say the Rev. R. S. Howland is the pastor. We have another pastor, too, the Rev. Dr. conrad. These two noble men have built up our church and neither receives any salary. They work with the vigor of ten thousand dollared clergymen, and are almost worshipped by the congregation, of which

To the Editor of the Herald:—
Many persons applying to the undersigned with
inquiries about the celebration of divine service according to the rites of the Eastern Church, he feels it his duty to bring to the knowledge of the public his duty to bring to the knewledge of the phone that for the present no public service will on held, or until the erection of an orthodox Eastern Church in New York, and that the provisional chapel established in his private residence is exclusively devoted to the use of the clergy and of the members of the Eastern Church actually in New York.

N. Injerthing,

Priest of the Orthodox Eastern Church.

The New "Federate Council of New York." An occasion of peculiar interest to the Episcopa-lians of New York was the meeting in this city last resentative clergy and laymen of the five dioceses into which the State is divided. It was convened in accordance with a canon passed at the last General Convention of the Church, granting these five dieceses authority to associate themselves into a provincial council for the surpose of promoting unity of action and determining he relations of the several dioceses to each other and to the Church. The delegates, to the number of fifty, met in St. John's chapel, lishop Fotter presiding. All the bishops were present—A. C. Coxe, of Western New York: A. B. Littlejoho, of Long Island; W. C. Doane, of Albany, and F. D. Huntington, of Central New York. Following the opening services the Rev. Dr. Egach made a motion that the several dioceses in the State organize under the title of the "Federate Council of New York." After a long discussion and a general interchange of views the motion was unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed, censisting of the five bishops, and a presbyter and a layman from each diocese, te draft a constitution and bylaws for the government of the Council. Bishop Potter was empowered to convene the Council whenever the committee shall be prepared te present a definite plan of organization, and the Council adjourned. accordance with a canon passed at the last General

A Protest of the Catholics of Great Britain. protest of the Catholics of Great Britain against the invasion of Rome, which has been adopted by a committee of which the Duke of Norfolk is chair-

man:—
We, the undersigned Catholics of Great Britain, have witnessed with grief and indignation the invasion of the States of the Church and the assault and capture of Rome by the army of King Victor Emanuel. We hold that to witness these events in silence would be to connive at a blow to those first instincts of honor and justice without which security and freedom are impossible, whether for States or individuals. We protest against these acts. We protest against these acts. We protest against these acts. We protest against them in the interests of public order, or morality and of religion. We invite all good citizens to join us in condemning this great erime against the law of nations. We invite all honest men to join us in condemning this unjustifiable spoliation. We invite all faithful Catholics to join us in condemning this act of sacrilege.

An Episcopal Joker of workmen held at Southampton in connection with the Church Congress. The following is a passage from the report of his speech:-He could only say upon his conscience that he believed there was no workingman in that hall who worked harder than he did. (Loud cheers.) A Voice—How about the pay? (Roars of laughter.) The Bishop—How about the pay? (Laughter.) I will answer my friend there. I am giad he has not kept it in. (Laughter.) Let me tell them this—whether I work or not the pay is the same. (Laughter and protracted cheering.) His Lordship also presided at a closing business meeting of the Congress, and in his valedictory address expressed great pleasure in learning that the dissenters of the town had so far forwarded the interests of the Congress that they had lent the bedy of the hall, showing that aithough they were not willing to adopt our seremonies, they had lent us their forms. (Great laughter and cheers.) Mr. T. Chambers made a "hit" by anneuning his full style and title in response to a cry of "Name," as member for "Marrabone" and common sergeant of London (the president having wiekelly suggested that he should say hisjname was Norva). workingman in that hall who worked harde

Religious Notes-General and Personal. The Evangelist this week is out with a new editorial heading very strongly resembling a label on a

Evans Rogers, Miss Judith Graff and Mrs. Richard Jennings, late of Philadelphia, left in their wills numerous bequests to charitable societies, amounting in all to \$18,200. Rev. Charles D. Buck, pastor of the Reformer

church of Peekskill, has accepted a call from the First Reformed church of Hoboken, N. J.

Mr. Charles Boswell, of West Hartford, Conn., has given Washburn College, Kansas, \$5,000 as a fund for indigent students.

An unknown person has given \$5,000 toward the payment of a debt of \$11,000 on St. Peter's church, Cambridgeport, Vt. Rev. Richard Hugh Bagly, & Paptist minister well known throughout the South, died in Richmond, Va., last Monday night.

Va., last Monday night.

A correspondent of the Episcopal Methodist, in arguing for the style of the former Methodist preachers, says:—"We confess to some liking for the divisions of the old black preacher of our youth—"Bredren," said this old slave of the South, "I shall first explain de text; secondly, I shall argue it, and thirdly, put on de rousements." The rousements were the grand characteristics of old Methodist preaching."

# DRESS FASHION IN AUSTRALIA.

An Adelaide (Australia) paper gives the fellowing description of a dress worn by the mayoress of that city at a fancy ball given in the Town Hall of Melbourne:-

city at a fancy sali given in the Town Hall of Melbourne:—

The costume was composed of all the golden hues of a southern clime in cashmeres, from an original design. The underskirt of white cashmere was enriched with a broad band of scarlet and gold. The tunic of sarphire blue cashmere, denticulated at the bottom, trimmed at spaces with amber velvet and bordered with black, on which were embroidered in gold the names of the principal mines of South Australia.—Barossa across the front, its chief gold field; Moonta en the next compariment, representing copper, and Almanda towards the back, sliver. On the right side was a broad plat of black velvet, enriched at the foot with a gold embroidery, above which was emblazoned the arms of the city of Adelaide. The corsage was composed of amber velvet, finished round the top with a band of the same material in black, on which were embroidered in gold at the back, "Commerce," and on the front "Advance, Australia," fastened with hearlis, the eardrops corresponding. On the left breast was the Southern Cross in blue velvet, embossed with sliver stars, the waist being encircled in a black velvet beit, richly embroidered in gold, and fastened on the left side with the royal arms. On the neck was work a cestly neglige of gold, with pendants of malachite, alternating with Adelaide tokens. Around this charming tollet was a graceful drappry of scarlet cashmere, falling in rich folds under the left arm, and fastened on the right shoulder with golden olives, the drappry surrounced by wool of the colony, above which was a band of gold lace, and on the left shoulder a sheaf of Siberian wheat, tied with red, white and olive. The headdress was composed of a magnificent wreath of grapes, oranges and hlossoms, pomegranates, myrtle, olive and sprays of copper, and been, representing honey, all emblematic of the preducts of the country. The centre was surrounded by the city arms, and from the back depended a howing vell of golden tulle.

To complete this costume a golden star was carried in

The ferrybeat Union, on her trip at hair-past five o'clock yesterday evening, with a numerous freight of human life, got fast in the structure of the slip on the Brooklyn side, and there she stuck, jammed between two of the uprights. The pilot sounded the signals to the engineer to "back," but the stern of the boat could not be extricated. Another attempt was made, by which the boat was disengaged, but another and another failure to get into her slip followed. The multitude on board began to feel slarm and some commotion, attended with apprehension, arose. After several attempts the pilot succeeded in getting his boat to her moorings, but not until after the Winona had arrived and put out again on her retrun trip to New York. There was no accident further than that \$10 nose of the Union got a sharp squeeze. tween two of the uprights. The pilot sounded the

## PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

A Fine Trotting Match Between American Girl and George Palmer-The Mare the Winner After Five Capital Heats.

As an exception to the rule of the past season in

all parts of the country there was an honest, square and satisfactory tretting match decided at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon. The in barness, between Mr. Lovell's bay mare American Mr. Erastus B. Corning's brown gelding George Palmer. B. Daniels handled the mare and Charles Champlin drove the gelding. Five heats were closely contested, and the time made was about as good as the best that was ever made at this season of the year. The track was not fast, the rains of Thursday last having left it damp and dull, while he atmosphere was heavy and rain sprinkled during the first two heats. It was not a day for fast time, and when the first heat was made in 2:21 % every person was astonished at the performance, Both horses were in the best possible condition, and as they were known to be of about the same rate of speed much speculation took place on the result. There was but a small attendance for so great an event; but nearly all that were there were finanstally interested in the result. Before the start the betting was very even, as the pool sales will show; but when American Girl won the first heat she became the favorite at three to one. After the second heat few were willing to bet ten dollars against one hundred on Paimer, and even when the latter came in first on the third heat the odds were stul on American Girl at one hundred to thirty. Palmer won the fourth heat, and then there was a scampering for the pool box, and everybody seemed anxious to hedge. Outside betting was \$200 to \$50 in many instances, and some bets were made at \$100 to \$20 that Palmer would win. He seemed to be the least distressed of the two, and appeared fresh at the call of the bell for the fifth heat, while the mare was thought to be tired. She deceived those who bet against her, however, and trotted the last heat as gamely as she did the first. Palmer also finished the race in gallant style, proving himself a horse of great speed and wonderful endurance. The follow-ing are the details of the day's spert:—

American Giri broke up a second time, and when she recovered she was eight lengths behind. Palmer was all that distance ahead at the three-quarter pole, in 1:46), and more as he came into the homestretos. He left his legs for an instant at the head of the stretch, but afterwards came along steady, and won the heat by eight lengths, in 2:24.

Fourth Heat.—Palmer had a neck the best of the start and went away at a very rapid rate, the mare being carried off her feet in the endeavor to keep pace with him. She lost two lengths by the break, and Palmer carried this advantage to the quarter pole, in lility-six seconds. Going along the backstretch the mare closed up the daylight, and was at Palmer's wheel when he passed the half-mile pole, in 1:11%. Soon afterwards they both broke up, and when they recovered Palmer was two lengths in front. American Girl closed again, and was a length and a half behind at the three-quarter pole, which Palmer passed in 1:45%. Coming around the turn into the homestretch American Girl broke up again, and after getting into the straight work she broke up once more, this time seemingly tired. Palmer came along steadily and won the heat by six lengths, in 2:25%.

Fifth Heat.—The betting between heats was the most exciting that has been seen for some time, the backers of American Girl having become alarmed and wished to hedge as much of their money as possible. They bet \$100 to \$25 on Palmer wherever they could, and the pools sold at about the same rates. When the horses got the word Palmer was a neck in front of American Girl, and they left the stand at such a rate that it seemed impossible that they could keep their feet long. As they made the quarter pole four lengths in advance of the girling in thirty-dive seconds and a heak and head and head and head and head palmer forke up and less four lengths before he recovered. The mare kept on at the top of her speed and passed the quarter pole four lengths in advance of the girling him thirty-dive seconds and a half. Going along the backstretch

Quarter. Haif. Three Quarters. Mile. First heat... 34½ 1.29½ 1.45½ 2.21½ Second heat... 35½ 1.11 1.47½ 2.25 Third heat... 35 1.10½ 1.46½ 2.225 Fourth heat... 35 1.10½ 1.48½ 2.225½ Fifth heat... 35½ 1.12½ 1.49½ 2.25½ Mr. Simeon Moagland was the only judge in the above race, the owners of the herses placing the active race, the owners of the herses placing the active race, the owners of the herses placing the active race, the owners of the herses placing the active race, the owners of the herses placing the active race, the owners of the herses placing the active race, the owners of the herses placing the active race, the owners of the herse placing the active race, the owners of the herses placing the active race, the owners of the herses placing the active race, the owners of the herses placing the active race and the herse owners of the herses placing the active race and the herse race active race and the herse race and the herse race active race and the herse race and the herse race active race active race active race and the herse race active race act

# TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE.

Two trotting contests were appended to take place yesterday afternoon at the Union Course-a match between blind horses and a sweepstakes. The inclement nature of the afternoon caused the attendance to be very meagre, and the sport much tamer than anticipated. The match of the blind horses was made fully two weeks ago, and was for \$250 a side, half forfeit. One of the contestants was rought a distance of seventy-five miles, and when the rain began to descend at the hour named for the struggle to take place the owner of the bay gelding Blind Scrimp refused to start him, and paid

The second event, the sweenstakes of \$125, mile heats, best three in five, in harness-alike to the conditions of the match race—had five entries:-T. Arthur's black gelding Mingola, B. Williams' roan Arthur's black gelding Mingola, B. Williams! roan gelding Sharke, P. Wiggins! chestnut mare Lizzie, B. Beaty's bay gelding and Tim J. Allen's chestnut mare Lady Ahen. This intended coatest grew out of the tate trot at the Union Course between the speedy readsters owned by Washington Market lads, and Lwas predicted that it would be equally exciting. When the bell rang cailing the horses to the track but two of the five appeared. After a consultation with the proprietor of the coarse it was decided that the race should be mile heats, this conclusion being influenced by the facts above referred to. The black gelding Mingola won the race easily, but in such por time that details would be annoyingly spperim-

ous. The following is a summary of the day's trans-

Union Courses, L. I., Nov. 5.—Match, \$600, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Allen named br. g. Blind Riley. Received forfeit. Mr. Jones named b. g. Blind Sorium. Paid forfeit. Sweepstakes of \$125.

Same Day.—Sweepstakes, \$125, mile heats, in harness. harness,
T. Arthur entered bl. g. Mingola 1 1
R. Williams' r. g. Sharke 2 2
P. Wiggins' ch. m. Lizzle dr.
R. Beaty's b. g. Tim dr.
J. Alten's ch. m. Lady Allen dr.
Time, 8:08/2-3:06/2.

#### THE NATIONAL GAME.

Highly Amusing Game, with Wolters Catcher for the Mutuals and Pearce Pitcher for the Atlantics-The Mutuals Victorious-Score, 13 to 9.

Yesterday afternoon the Mutuals and Atlantics played the first of their last series of games for the present season, on the Capitoline ground. Brooklyn.
The weather was anything but tavorable, the sky being overcast and there being every appearance of a wet afternoon. The consequence was that not more than 300 or 400 persons were present.

In order that the gate money might not be lost the game was commenced, although there was a slight fall of rain at the time, and the intention was evidently to play two or three innings and then call the game; but as the game advanced the weather improved, and what began in fun was obliged to be

fought out m real earnest.

Play commenced at icn minutes to three, with the Atlanues at the bat. In the absence of Charlie Mills Righam was sent to catch; but his attempt was most miserable flasco. He was afraid to stand close up behind the bat, and when he stood back the balls flew by him with the most astonishing regularity. This, of course, did not matter much if the game was only to consist of one or two innings; but when the second inning had been played and it was found the game might require to be played out. Hatfield was called to catch, and he also was a miserable failure. Woiters, therefore, asked him to pitch, and he would catch. This was considered a capital joke, was received with great glee by the speciators, but it wen the game for the Murals. Rynic caught like a professor, and the Atlantic men could not but Hatfield's slow lobs. On the Atlantic side Zettlein was absent, and one of their old players (konney) was substituted and played short stop very well, while Ferguson pitched and Dickey Pearce caught. The alteration in the regular positions of these men created greatine, but Fergy pitches an extremely good and pretty swill ball, and the Mutes batted him casily and heavily; so much so, indeed, that after the fourth inning Ferguson changed places with him and caught while Dickey pitched. And this proved a decided success, as the Mutuals could not but his low inching any more than the Allantic second not but his low inching any more than the Allantic second not but his low niching any more than the Allantic second not but his low niching any more than the Allantic second not but his the game was only to consist of one or two innings; fourth inning Perguson changed places with him and caught while Dickey pitched. And this proved a decided success, as the Mutuals could not bat his slow pitching any more than the Atlantics could bat his slow pitching any more than the Atlantics could bat Hatled. The absurdity of the idea of two such pitchers as Pearce and Hatfield would make nine people out of ten, whe knew anything of the game, laugh heartily; but out of six unnings in which Hatfield pitched the Atlantics only scored one run, and that through a slip of Eggler's, who fell in trying to take a fly ball and relied over and over on the ground; and out of five in which Pearce pitched the Mutes only made one run, and that by a very close shave indeed. So much for pitching when well supported in the field. From the third inning, when the game was eight to six in favor of the Atlantics, the game was well and keenly contested by teams, and as the game was over in one hour and a haif it will be easily seen the play must have been quite up to the mark. Indeed some of the pretitest play this season was witnessed in this game. Wolters, Higham fat short step) and Swandell piayed well in the field, and so did E. Mills, the latter, with Hatfield and Eggler, heaving the Mutual tating score. On the Atlantic side Start's first base play was pa model, while Kenney and Pike played their respective positions well. None of the Atlantic men could bat the pitching except Chapman, and his is, therefore, the best record on their side. The following is the full score:—

Following 18 the full score:

\*\*MOTGALS\*\*

\*\*Players\*\*
\*\*O.R.18.7.P.4.\*

\*\*Players\*\*
\*\*O.R.18.7. 

To-morrow, Warren vs. Flyawsy, on Union round, Williamsburg.

# FEATHERED GLADIATORS.

An improvised cocklight for twenty-five dollars a side came off yesterday afternoon in a back shed of an uptown saloon between a black brassback stag, waed by Billy Brown, and a red spangled stag of "Racey's." The fight originated by Brown's telling a party of gentlemen that he had a chicken capable of "cleaning out" any other chicken in the country for stamps. One of the parties thus addressed, and who is familiarly known as "Racey" said be thought be had a bird that Brown could not "get away with," and at ence set out to fetch the pugilistic biped. While he was gone Brown took his stag from the coop, and upon examination found that he had but one good wing, the featners having

that he had but one good wing, the feathers having been nearly all broken off from the other. Having beasted of the abilities of his fowl he would not "crawfish," as he termed it, but proceeded to heel him, which he did in a few moments. "Racey" soon returned with his chicken, and without further delay the fight began.

From the very first it was evident that Brown had not boasted without a cause, for the brassback went for Mr. "Racey's" pet in a way that augured a speedy victory for him. The spanigle could not cut at all, but was a feroclous fellow at biting, white on the other hand the brassback struck most villainously and in the right place every time. It was a regular rough and tumble fight. Neither bird had been trained at all, andthey were consequently soon out of wind. Nevertheless the brassback continued to alsa havy at his opponent, who very soon began to act as though he would like to "light out," and had he studied his interest a little more he would have come so, for at the very next buckle the brassback hit him a stunning blow, which cut his throat severely and brought from him a fearful "squak." The fowls were now brought up to the scratch amid the shouls of the lookers on, but the shangle had had The fowls were now brought up to the scratch amis the shouls of the lookers-on, but the spangle had had quite enough, and instead of going for his adver sary he went for an old store in the corner, under which he stowed himself away in rank dunghill fashion. Mr. "Racey" dines upon chicken potpic to-day.

#### SHYTHE ON THE PAPACY. Rev. Charles B. Smythe delivered a lecture last

evening at Masonic Hall before a very select but not

very numerous audience on "The Downfall of the Papacy." He began by reading that passage in the Revelations which a certain class of Biblical exposttors regard as having especial reference to the Church of Reme, and in which there are the well known allusions to a monster which "gets drunk with the blood of the saints," and commits nameless crimes with the "kings of the earth." He then examined the historical basis of the Papacy, and showed that it had been established by perjury and persecution and crimes of almost every known type. He said he had always wondered why Irishmen clung loyally to that infamous Church. It was a Pope that had sold Ireland into English hands for a pecuniary consideration, and but for the Pope the Emeraid Isle would be free to-day. The Pope had for centuries allowed no others but those who believed in his own absurd claims to worship in Rome. Now, he thanked God, the Pope had been deturoned, and Rome, as the capital of Italy, would be thrown open to gospel efforts. The reverent gentleman was occasionally applauded, but not with much spirit. On the floor above the hall in which the fecture was delivered there is a dancing academy, and the tread of feet and the strains of profane music were plainly audible, and, no doubt, did much to diminish the impression that this cloquent "free church" divine might otherwise have effected. of Rome, and in which there are the well known

# TRACEDY AT HIGHLAND FALLS.

Young Man Shoots Himself Through the Head in a Fit of Humiliation-Singular Af-

On Friday afternoon a young man of eighteen. named Charles Engleskerger, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at his nome in Highland Falls, near West Point, New York. It seems that the boy had been engaged in an altercation with two other boys, in which he had been pretty badly two other boys, in which he had been pretty badly beaten and his clothes had been torn. When he went bome his parents, without addressing to him a word of reproach, requested him to go up stairs and change his clothes. He started to do so without saying a word. On entering the parlor door, on the floor above where the family were sitting, he seized a jour-barreled revolver that had lain on the bureau for a number of years, placed the muzzle near his left eye and discharged the pistod, the ball entering the head and taking an upward direction. The family hearing the report of the weapon hastened up stairs and found the rash youth he adying condition and the pistol lying on the floor near him. In a few minutes he had ceased to breathe. An inquest was held by Coroner Sweezey. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

## THE COURTS.

Decision of Judge Blatchford in the Suite Arising Out of the Norwalk Disaster-Assault on the High Seas-Fraudulent Registration on Tuesday Last-A Novel Divorce Suit-Decisions in Supreme Court, Chambers.

> UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. The Norwalk Disaster. Before Judge Blatchford.

George W. Wilson and Others vs. The Schooner Lady Ellen and Her Tackle, &c. John H. Allen and Others vs. The Steamer Norwalk. - These were cross ibels, arising out of a collision which occurred or the 12th of August, 1870, between the schooner Lady Ellen and the sidewheet steamboat Norwalk, in the harbor of New York, between Governor's Island and harbor of New York, between Governor's Island and the Narrows. The schooner was going to sea. The steamboat was on a trip from. Coney Island to New York. The libellants in the first suit, as the owners of the steamboat, claim \$5,000 damages. The sheenlants in the second suit, as owners of the schooner, claim \$1,500 damages. After reviewing the facts of the case yesterday, Judge Blatchford decided that there must be a decree dismissing the libel against the schooner, with costs. In the suit against the schooner, with costs. With a refreched to a commissioner to ascernain the damage sustained by them. It will be remembered that the Norwalk, after the collision, sunk on the Brooklyn side of the river; but there was not, it is supposed, any loss of life.

Notice to the Bar.

The calendar of appeals in Admiralty, writs of error and reviews in bankruptcy, will be taken up

by Juage Woodruff, in the United States Circust Cours, on Monday, 14th inst. KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk. NOVEMBER 5, 1870. Petitions in Bankruptey. Before Judge Bistchford.

ankruptcy have been filed by George J. L. Wight, Marcus Witkowski and Samuel Harien. No discharges were granted during the week.

During the week ending yesterday petitions to

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Felonious Assault on the High Seas.

Before Commissioner Stields.

The United States vs. James H. Lynch.—The defendnt, who was arrested some three weeks ago, charged with an assault with felonious intent upon the person of a saflor in the same vessel with him self, going South, was yesterday brought up from Ludlow street at his own request, and gave ball in \$5,000 to appear before the Grand Jury on the third Monday in November.

Further Offences Against the Election Laws Before Commissioner Davenport.

The United States vs. Henry Traub. -The defendant was yesterday arrested on a warrant charged with having fraudulently registered himself as a voter in the Seventh district of the Eleventh ward. He was held in \$4,000 to awatt the action of the Grand Jury. Attempting to Register a Man Not Naturalized. Merris W. Pewers, a resident and a reputed meddling politician of the Twentieth ward, was yesterday arrested on a warrant, charged with attempting day arrested on a warrant, charged with attempting to induce Thomas Kennedy to register his name as a voter on Tuesday last, the said Thomas Kennedy not being a naturalized citizen. From the evidence adduced by Kennedy it appeared that Powers met him accidentally on Tuesday, and after some little conversation asked him to take something to drink with him, but instead of taking him to a public house they went to the registering place of the Twenty-first district of the Twenteth ward, where Powers requested him to sign the register. Commissioner Davenport held him in \$10,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. A Novel Divorce Suit-Thirty Thousand Doi-

lars for a Divorce.

An application was made yesterday before Judge Jones, of the Superior Court, to set aside a decree of divorce, the details of which develop some rather

novel features in connection with the modus ope randi of procuring divorces in this city. PARTIES TO THE SUIT.

Albert Peck was married July 2, 1869, to Mrs.

Matilda S. Wilson, at Washington, D. C. He was then, as he is now, a wholesale manufacturer of paper collars at No. 114 Centre street. His wife was a poor widow, with one child by her former husband. She is still bengtiful, and must have been more so at the time of this second marriage, though then twenty-eight years old, He claims to be younger than she, though this claim is denied by her, she asserting that he is three years older than herself. Whichever statement may be correct, it is certain that he looks more younful,

though in saying this it cannot be said that he looks like a man very likely on account of his personal appearance to exercise a dangerously fascinating influence on the opposite sex. He has red, coarse, shaggy hair and mustache, and a pale, sailow complexion, while she has raven black hair and rundy cheeks, the latter possibly, however, the effect of careful attention to the cosmetic art.

DISTURBANCE OF MATHEMONIAL PELICITY.

DISTURBANCE OF MATRIMONIAL FELICITY.

Their married life passed on for awhile very smoothly. He took her to his mother's, who, together with his sisters, treated her very kindly. They visited other relatives and were received with the same consideration. At length the mother-in-law took a dislike to her. The son wanted money for his business and applied to his mother, when, according to the allegations of the defendant's connsel, she promised to give him \$30,000 if he would get divorced from his wife.

the allegations of the defendant's counsel, she promised to give him \$30,000 if he would get divorced from his wife.

THE DIVORCE OBTAINED.

Applying to Mr. House, the lawyer who advertises to procure divorces without publicity, the machinery for procuring the divorce was set in motion. Of course to effect this result it was necessary, under the statutes of this State, to prove the wile guilty of adultery. This was easily done. Mr. Pratt, a bookkeeper for the plantial, testined to the defendant committing adultery with him, this testimony being given before a referee. Inou this a judgment of divorce was granted. The date of the decree of divorce was November 19, 1809.

MATTRIS INTERMSDIATE.

As already stated the subject came before Judge Jones on application to set aside this decree of divorce. Lengthy arguments were made by the opposing counsel, together with reading the papers in the case and the correspondence of the parties; the arguments, papers and correspondence setting forth the facts, or rather allegations, given above. A multiplicity of other allegations was also made known, one of these was that, pending the proceedings for a divorce, the parties to the suit continued to cohabit as before, and also afterward at intervals up to the lath of last October. It was additionally alleged that the defendant consented to the divorce, or rather made no opposition to the proceedings in the case, so as to enable her husband to get the promised \$20,000, and on his promise, after obtaining the money, to marry her again.

How THE CASE CAME INTO COURT.

The promised veil of secrecy was rent asunder by the defendant. Mr. Peck, accor ling to the story

Obtaining the money, to marry her again.

HOW THE CASE CAME INTO COURT.

The promised veil of socrecy was rent asunder by the defendant. Mr. Peck, according to the story told on her side, refuses to carry out his contract and make her a second time Mrs. Peck. Diseatisfied with this result, and feeling herself an injured woman, she caused the application to be made to set aside the decree of divorce.

THE ARGUMENT AND RESULT.

There was little cise in the argument on either side, long drawn out, as it mutually was, than the allegations already stated. For Mrs. Peck it was claimed that the divorce was produced through collusion and fraud, and therefore should be set aside. She denied the allegation of adultery, and to show that this allegation was groundless, it was stated that Mr. Pratt was still in the employ of her husband, although he claims to have caught them hagrante deticto. For Mr. Peck it was arged that the adulter was committed; that the reason he still retained Mr. Pratt in his service was because he thought him the one seduced and not the seducer; that hie divorce was obtained in the regular and legal way, and that there was no defence made because none could be made. The letters submitted embraced quite an there was no defence made because none could be made. The letters submitted embraced quite an extensive batch, but are very commonplace and contain nothing worth publishing. At the close of the argument the Judge took the papers.

## SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Decisions.

Before Judge Cardozo. Sarah M. Hoff vs. Newton W. Hoff.-Judgment divorce granted on report of referce. Mahoney vs. Fordham, et al. Decree granted. Catharine Outhouse vs. William J. Outhouse .-Report of referee confirmed and judgment divorce

Bridget Ring vs. Jeremiah Ring.—Report of referce confirmed and judgment of dismissal granted,
Moore et at us. Necestri.—Order granted.
In the Matter of the Futtion of Surah F. Comfort
for Payment of Money.—Order granted.
R. R. Bound ts. John Levelique et al.—Receivership vacated and referred to referee to pass ac

# THE GOLD BROKERS' RUMPUS.

Yesterday morning Mr. Robert Baile, the member of the Gold Exchange who had been suspended the previous day for alleged indecorous conduct, served the vious day for alleged indecorous conduct, served the Board with an injunction restraining the suspension until a legal trial of his rights could be had. He accordingly resumed his seat. The injunction was granted on the ground that the alleged offence occurred subsequent to three o'clock, after which time, according to the bylaws of the board, the Gold Exchange was not in session, and could not, therefore, take action against him, the rules being specific in faxing penalties for indecorous conduct only "during like acceptance."